

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week, the United States Energy Information Administration published its Today in Energy report, which illustrated that shale gas provided the largest share of U.S. natural gas production in 2013.

According to the report, gross withdrawals from shale gas increased to 33 billion cubic feet in 2013, representing 40 percent of total natural gas production and surpassing production from nonshale gas wells.

According to EIA, production in Pennsylvania, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas accounted for 79 percent of the total shale gas extraction nationwide, and Pennsylvania has become the second largest shale gas-producing State.

I should note that, in 2007, shale gas made up just 8 percent of the total natural gas produced in the United States, with Texas alone counting for 63 percent of the total production nationally. Continuing a trend, production gains have enabled a decline in natural gas imports for the sixth straight year, reaching the lowest level since 1995.

Mr. Speaker, due to the innovation of private industry, our domestic energy resources are now easier to attain at a much lower cost, which is benefiting the American consumer and our Nation's economic competitiveness.

RECOGNITION OF WORLD AIDS DAY 2014

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, today is World AIDS Day, and I am very pleased to come from a city where so many celebrated and commemorated the progress and challenges involved.

I want to thank the Thomas Street clinic. I have visited there and seen the treatment that is given. As well, I thank the AIDS Foundation, which has always been on the front lines providing information and resources. I also want to thank the Montrose Clinic.

World AIDS Day, started in 1988, is an enormously important day. I remember being here as a civilian in the United States Senate when the Ryan White Act was introduced by Senator Kennedy and the distinguished Senator from Utah.

So we are here today to say we have not done all that we need to do. PEPFAR has cared for millions around the world through the work that we have done here in the United States Congress. Deaths have declined, but yet HIV/AIDS and transmission from mothers to infants still exists. It is important to continue the work. We should not ignore the success or challenges.

I am very glad to work with organizations in my district, and I hope that funding in the omnibus or the appropriations process is not diminished in

fighting to eliminate HIV/AIDS in our lifetime. I thank all of those who have sacrificed and lost their lives.

Mr. Speaker, World AIDS Day affords us an opportunity to reflect on our progress in fight against the global AIDS pandemic and to rededicate ourselves to ending the disease once and for all.

We have come a long way since the first World AIDS Day in 1988 by dramatically expanding investments in HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment, and research.

Strong advocacy has paved the way for the Ryan White Act, the Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS Initiative, growing investments in NIH research, and an end to the ban on federal funds for syringe exchange.

Beyond our borders, our efforts have extended care to millions in the developing world, through increased resources for PEPFAR and the Global Fund.

Our investments have saved lives—preventing millions of new HIV cases, expanding access to improved treatments, and enabling medical advances that help HIV/AIDS patients live longer and healthier.

Here and across the globe, AIDS deaths are on the decline, and studies are pointing the way to new approaches to limit the spread of the disease, with treatment as prevention.

While our efforts have grown, we still only reach half of all people eligible for HIV treatment; and more must be done.

Working together, we must continue to strengthen—not weaken—our national and international efforts to combat AIDS and other infectious diseases.

We must work to achieve the Obama Administration's goal of an AIDS-free generation.

We must honor the memory of those we have lost and act on our hope, optimism, and determination to end the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

We must continue to work with programs and clinics, like the Harris County Hospital District (HCHD), who are treating and caring for patients with HIV/AIDS.

In 1989, HCHD opened Thomas Street Health Center, the first free-standing facility dedicated to outpatient HIV/AIDS care in the nation. The center has become the cornerstone of all HIV/AIDS care available to Harris County residents.

The Thomas Street Health Center has dedicated their services to about 25 percent of Harris County's HIV/AIDS.

Annually, the health center, along with HCHD, serves 4,463 unique patients for about 37,000 patients' visits.

We will continue to fight a tough fight against HIV and AIDS. We will continue to strengthen and support centers like Thomas Street Health Center who work diligently with HIV/AIDS patients.

Our focus on HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness will be to ensure all of our friends, relatives and children live healthy and full lives.

HONORING DR. MAY BERENBAUM

(Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. May Berenbaum for being named a recipient of the National Medal of Science.

Dr. Berenbaum is a world-class entomologist at the University of Illinois, whose exceptional contributions to insect research have earned her this top award which she received at the White House last month.

A leading voice on the issue of pollinator health, Dr. Berenbaum has been critical to policymakers and to peers alike. After all, we have pollinators to thank for one out of every three bites of food that we have, and we have Dr. May Berenbaum to thank for being a leading researcher and enthusiastic voice in helping us sustain the pollinator population.

As a supporter of the National Science Foundation research and agricultural research, I come to the floor today, Mr. Speaker, to again congratulate Dr. May Berenbaum. Our area is very proud of you for receiving this honor.

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WORLD WAR II VETERAN JIM CARROLL RECEIVES KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOR MEDAL

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bloomington, Minnesota, resident Jim Carroll, who was awarded the Knight of the Legion of Honor Medal by the government of France. That is the highest honor given by the government of France to a foreign national.

Jim was honored for his actions as a U.S. Army paratrooper during World War II. His first combat jump with the 101st Airborne Division was at Normandy Beach, where he helped secure a critical bridge. Jim then went on to fight in Operation Market Garden and the Battle of the Bulge.

Jim Carroll's willingness to put his life in danger in service to our country and our allies is absolutely worthy of our respect and deserving of the special recognition.

After leaving the military, Jim married his wife, Effie, and moved to Bloomington, Minnesota, where he has lived now for 70 years.

Mr. Speaker, we are all thankful for Jim's service and congratulate him on receiving the French Knight of the Legion of Honor Medal.

AMERICAN-MADE MEANS AMERICAN JOBS

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, my constituents in Pennsylvania know that American-made means American jobs. Whether it is the medical device manufacturer that employs hundreds or the family small shop down the road, the jobs and products created by American businesses in our communities are what drives our economy.

December is Made in America Month and the perfect time for leaders in both parties to come together around commonsense policies that put American businesses and the American worker first.

The bipartisan Made in America Act is just that kind of policy. This legislation would connect American consumers to American manufacturers by creating a definitive, standardized labeling for American-made goods.

By incentivizing businesses and manufacturers to meet certain “Made in America” benchmarks for domestic production and providing consumers with reliable and easy-to-understand information, the Made in America Act can meet two very valuable goals: increasing American purchases of American goods and reshoring American businesses and American jobs.

Making it in America is crucial to ensuring better jobs and more opportunities for our families across the Nation so, during this Made in America Month, let’s work together and let’s get it done.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous that all Members be given 5 days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, “hands up, don’t shoot” is a rallying cry of people all across America who are fed up with police violence in community after community after community, fed up with police violence in Ferguson, in Brooklyn, in Cleveland, in Oakland, in cities and counties and rural communities all across America.

So tonight the CBC will stand on the floor of the House of Representatives and, for the next 60 minutes, speak on the topic, “Black in America: What Does Ferguson Say About Where We Are and Where We Need to Go?”

People are fed up all across America because of the injustice involved in continuing to see young, unarmed, African American men killed as a result of a gunshot fired by a law enforcement officer.

People in America are fed up with a broken criminal justice system that continues to fail to deliver accountability when law enforcement officers engage in the excessive use of police force.

People are fed up with prosecutors who don’t take seriously their obligation to deliver justice on behalf of the victims of police violence, and instead, as we recently saw down in Ferguson,

Missouri, choose to act as the defense attorney for the law enforcement officer who pulled the trigger and killed Michael Brown.

People are fed up.

Now, this is a problem that Congress can’t run away from, and the CBC stands here today to make sure that Congress runs toward the problem, that we come up with constructive solutions to breaking this cycle, this epidemic, this scourge of police violence all across America.

So I am pleased today that we have been joined by several of our distinguished colleagues, including the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, who, for the last 2 years, has led the charge on behalf of the CBC in dealing with issues of social and racial and economic justice. I am proud to serve under her. I am proud that she is on the floor today. We are thankful for her service.

Mr. Speaker, let me now yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Cleveland, Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you very, very much. And I thank you, Congressman JEFFRIES, for leading the Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour for the 113th Congress.

For your weekly advice, for your weekly message, I thank you. We owe you a debt of gratitude. It was a pleasure to have worked with you for these last 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, we are running out of patience. Last week, the Nation waited and hoped that justice would finally be served in the case of Michael Brown. We waited to hear our country say loud and clear: There are consequences for taking the lives of others.

We waited to hear some reassurance that Black and brown boys’ lives do matter. But, again, we were terribly disappointed and discouraged.

The Ferguson grand jury’s decision not to indict former Officer Darren Wilson was yet another slap in our face. It was a painful reminder that, just like with Trayvon Martin and Tamir Rice, and so many others, law enforcement officers kill our Black and brown men and boys without repercussions.

While some may see the grand jury’s decision as the system working as it should, others witnessed what we believe was a blatant miscarriage of justice.

Where is the closure for Michael Brown’s parents?

Where is the understanding for the outrage and desperation of the Black community?

The fact that our country, the greatest country in the world, remains mired in race relations issues in the year 2014 is an embarrassment. We really should consider taking a long look in the mirror before we go to other countries lecturing to them about the need for democracy and tolerance when, here at home, we are unable to fully address our own issues.

If we are to learn anything from the tragic death of Michael Brown, we

must first acknowledge that we have a race issue that we are not addressing. We must have open, honest, transparent conversations about prejudice, racism, and racial threat. We must also lead conversations with law enforcement about transparency, accountability, and community policing.

I want to thank the President today for, once again, putting a focus on the need for community policing in our country.

Mr. Speaker, all lives have value. As Members of Congress, it is our responsibility to clearly communicate this message to our voters, our constituents, and our neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair for her eloquent remarks.

People have asked all over the country, in some quarters, perhaps in the Congress, and in the city, why are people upset?

Well, you had an unarmed individual, Michael Brown, who had no criminal record, just graduated from high school, on his way to college, killed in what appears to be the excessive use of police force, left to lie in the hot August sun for 4½ hours.

Immediate response by the police chief is to engage in character assassination of the deceased, while refusing to release the name of the officer who pulled the trigger.

The Ferguson Police Department responds as if this was a military campaign on foreign soil, not in an American city.

The prosecutor decides to get involved and does a document dump; doesn’t engage in responsible prosecutorial behavior; fails to ask for a specific charge; allows the officer to testify, unabated; doesn’t point out inconsistencies between his initial telling of the events of that fateful day and what he said before the grand jury; and then announces all of this late at night, and behaves as if he was the defense attorney for Darren Wilson.

Why are people upset?

Those are just a few of the reasons.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield to the distinguished delegate from the District of Columbia, Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

Ms. NORTON. I want to thank my good friend from New York for his leadership this evening—it is the kind of leadership he has provided ever since he has come to the Congress—and for the critique he has just offered.

But I come to the floor this afternoon to try to convert that critique into an understanding of the big picture. Demonstrations have been going on, even though we are days away from the day when the indictment did not come down.

In a country where you haven’t seen demonstrations all across the United States for some time, why have demonstrations by young people broken out all across America?

There is a message here that comes from the demonstrations and from the